[President]

That was the idea underlying the grant of licenses in various localities like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, to private companies. When the Pykara Electric Scheme was started, it was with definite advertance to that idea that the originators of the scheme started on the basis of producing electricity in bulk with the idea of supplying it to the mofussal centres by leaving it open to those concerned in the localities to utilise it and profit by sub-licenses. So far as Travancore is concerned, the present trend of opinion would appear to be, from all that I have heard, that Government should act not only as bulk producer, but as distributor both in bulk and in retail and also as propagandists as tax collectors. Now, for the time being, fortunately we have not many centres or foci of industrial activity. But it is surely up to this honourable House and the other House and to the people at large to see to it that Government serve its main purpose, *viz.*, as bulk producer and supplier for bulk and large consumption purposes, leaving what may be called the small user to combine with his fellow user and form a co-operative or joint-stock enterprise for the proper utilisation of cheap power in order to stimulate cottage industries. This is a matter of future policy. But if it is accepted that the Government will do bulk production and attend to distribution to individual consumers also, there will be an electricity bureaucracy brought into being. There will then be the Transport bureaucracy and the electrical bureaucracy and I do not know how many other bureaucracies there will be in the State.

The question that the Government be granted a sum of Rs. 26,80,256 under Demand XII—Electricity and Telephone was put to vote and carried.

The motion was passed, and the grant made.

DEMAND NO. XIII—POLICE.

President : Mr. Inspector-General of Police.

Khan Bahadur G. Sayid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy : Sir, I beg to move for a grant of Rs. 8,76,710 under Demand XIII—Police Department.

President : I find now that on account of the popularity of the department fourteen honourable members have given their names to me for speaking on this demand, the discussion on which will be taken up now. Obviously, one of two courses is alone possible : either one or two or three members from each group will have to speak at length or honourable members will confine to two or three minutes each. I leave it entirely to the House to decide according to their own desires and inclinations.

(The House, by a show of hands signified its assent to all the fourteen members speaking on the demand, the time for each being limited to three minutes.)

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Mr. T. K. Kittan പോലീസ് വകുപ്പിലേക്കു ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള സംഖ്യ മുഴുവൻ അനുവദിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്ന് ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ബഡ്ജറിൽ ഒരിടത്തു് ന്യ ര ര ൦ ൦ രൂപ എന്നും അടുത്തതന്നെ ന ഉ ൦ ൦ ൦ എന്നും രണ്ടുംകൂടി ൻൻര ൦ ൦ രൂപ എന്നും എഴുതി കാണുന്നു. 'ഡീറൈൽഡ് അക്കൗണ്ട്' എന്നു തലക്കെട്ടു കാണുന്നു; യാതൊരു വിവരവും കാണുന്നില്ല. ഇതു ശരിയല്ല. വിവരക്കണക്കിന്റെ മാതൃക ഇതല്ല.

ഈയിടെ പോലീസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലേക്കു പുതിയ ആളുകളെ നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നു പറയുന്നു. അവർ എത്ര ആളുകളുണ്ടെന്നും എന്തു ശമ്പളമാണെന്നും ഒന്നും പറഞ്ഞുകാണുന്നില്ല. ഞങ്ങളുടെ നാട്ടിലുള്ളവർ പറയുന്നതു് ഇപ്പോൾ പോലീസിലേക്കു എടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള ആളുകൾക്കു ഒ രൂപയേ ശമ്പളമുള്ളു എന്നാണു്. ഇതു പരമാർത്ഥമാണെങ്കിൽ വളരെ കഷ്ടമായിപ്പോയി. ഒ രൂപകൊണ്ടു് രാപകൽ കഷ്ടപ്പെടേണ്ട ഇവർ എങ്ങിനെജീവിക്കുമെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറുതന്നെ ആലോചിക്കണം. അതുകൊണ്ടു്, ഒന്നുകിൽ, ഇവരെ പിരിച്ചുവിട്ടോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ കൂടുതൽ ശമ്പളം കൊടുത്തോ ഇവരെ രക്ഷിക്കണമെന്നാണു് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്.

President: Each member has three minutes. I have to be strict this time. Miss. Kora.

Miss. Therisa Kora (*Thodupuzha* cum *Meenachil*): Sir, I support the the demand. Though we have increased the number of regular and irregular police, the number of crimes in the Taluk of Meenachil is very great. We hear of cold blooded murder almost every day. The crimes in Meenachil have got one peculiarity and that is, they are all motiveless. They arise out of the drink habit. I request the Police Department to bestow more attention to this matter so that they may be able to reduce the number of murders in that taluk. With these words, I support this demand.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: Sir I also support the demand. But in supporting, I wish to draw the attention of the House to one point in particular. Sir, there have been complaints about the recruitment in the Police Department. I am not advocating communal claims here. But, I have to bring to the notice of the House the case of one individual who, fortunately or unfortunately, happens to belong to my community.

On 31st August 1938, during the unfortunate political disturbances, Lt. Col. Watkis was obliged to take a detachment of soldiers to Neyyattinkara. A certain employee of the Transport

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[Mr. K. M. Kesavan.]

Department, one who, in the words of Mr. Salter, possesses a magnificent physique, also accompanied Col. Watkis and rendered yeoman service there; he was also the target of stoning by the mob. His name was recommended to Government for recruitment to the Police.

President: I do not want to interrupt the honourable member; but such cases should be brought to the notice of the head of the department or of the head of the Government, privately. Assuming for a moment that the individual is given the appointment, obviously, the only possible inference is that it was because of discussion initiated in this House. Therefore the likelihood is that he will not get the appointment. In cases where the claims of individuals are involved, it is much better that they are mentioned to the head of the department, to the Chief Secretary or to the Government. In any matter affecting a community as a whole, or any group or section of the public, of course, you are entitled to put forth such claims in the most emphatic manner possible. I do deprecate the bringing in, in this House, of what may be called individual claims. It is embarrassing to the individual, because hopes are aroused in him which may not be fulfilled; and it embarrasses Government also.

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: In the light of the explanation given by the President.....

President: Explanation. (*laughter*)

Mr. K. M. Kesavan: In the light of the observations made by the Chair, I withdraw my remarks relating to the individual I have been referring to I request Government to recruit, to the Police Department, only duly qualified and loyal hands who will stand by Government through thick and thin.

Mr. C. N. Tuppan Namboodiri (*Travancore Jenmies*): ഈ അഭ്യർത്ഥനയെ ഞാൻ തൽക്കാലം അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെ പറഞ്ഞതു്, ഇപ്പോൾ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലേക്കു മാറിവച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സംഖ്യ തിരെ ഉച്ചുമായിപ്പോയതുകൊണ്ടാണു്. കൂടുതൽ സംഖ്യ അനുവദിക്കണമെന്നാണു് എൻറെ അഭിപ്രായം. രാജ്യത്തു സമാധാനം പരിപാലിക്കുന്നതിൽ പ്രധാന ചുമതല വഹിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറാണു ഇതു്. ഇതിലെ താഴ്ന്ന നിലയിലുള്ള ജീവനക്കാർക്കു ഉപജീവിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ശമ്പളംപോലും കൊടുക്കുന്നില്ല. ഈ ശമ്പളക്കുറവുണ്ടായിരുന്നിട്ടും അവർ ക്രമത്തിലധികം രാജ്യത്തേയും ജനങ്ങളേയും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനേയും സ്നേഹിച്ചു പെരുമാറുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു പറയുവാൻ എനിക്കു സാധിക്കും.

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അടുത്തകാലത്ത് നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തു സംഭവിച്ച ബഹളങ്ങളും അക്രമങ്ങളും പല സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും ഞാൻ കണ്ടറിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഒരുഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും പോലീസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകാരാണ് അക്രമങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതെന്നു പറയുന്നുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ജനങ്ങളുടെ മനസ്ഥിതികൊണ്ടും ചില അക്രമങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ട് ബസ്സുകൾ തീവച്ചു. കല്വർട്ടുകൾ പൊളിച്ചു, പാലങ്ങൾ തകർത്തു, വൃക്ഷങ്ങൾ വെട്ടിമറിച്ചിട്ടു. ഇവകളെല്ലാം പോലീസുകാരാണൊ ചെയ്തത്, അതോ ജനങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തൊ? പോലീസുകാർ വല്ല അക്രമങ്ങളും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ മറ്റു രാജ്യങ്ങളെ അപേക്ഷിച്ച് അതു വളരെ കുറവുതന്നെയാണ്. താരതമ്യേന നോക്കുമ്പോൾ ഈ ബഹളങ്ങൾ വളരെ സമാധാനത്തോടും വളരെ സാമർത്ഥ്യത്തോടുംകൂടിയാണ ഇവിടത്തെ പോലീസുകാർ അക്രമം ശമിപ്പിച്ചത്. പോലീസിന്റെ നയം ഈ നിലയിൽ അല്ലായിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ ഈ ലഹള ഇങ്ങനെയല്ലാ പര്യവസാനിക്കുക. പോലീസ് സ്റ്റേഷന്റെ വാതുക്കൽചെന്ന് ജനങ്ങൾ ഇവരെ അവഹേളിക്കുന്നതു ഞാൻതന്നെ കണ്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. പോലീസുകാർ ജനങ്ങളെ ഉപദ്രവിക്കുന്നു എന്ന പരാതി ചിലർ പറയുന്നുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ സ്വാമി വിവേകാനന്ദൻ തന്നെ ഒരവസരത്തിൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ജനങ്ങളെ മര്യാദക്കാരാക്കുന്നതിനു പോലീസിന്റെ ഗദയ്ക്കുകൂടി സഹായിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നാണ്. ചില അവസരത്തിൽ അവർക്കു ജനങ്ങളുടെ നേരെ അക്രമങ്ങൾതന്നെ എടുക്കേണ്ടതായിവരും. എന്നാൽ ഇവിടത്തെ പോലീസുകാർ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഒരു അക്രമങ്ങളും ഇതുവരെ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. ഏതായാലും കൂടുതലായി പോലീസുസേ്റഷനുകൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയും പോലീസുകാരെ നിയമിച്ചും പോലീസു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ ഒന്നുകൂടി ശക്തിപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതു അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്.

Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai (*Mavelikara and Thiruvalla* cum *Pottanamtitta*): സർ, ഈ ഡിമാൻറിനെ ഞാൻ ഹാർദ്ദമായി അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറലിന്റെ പ്രത്യേകശ്രദ്ധയ്ക്കു ഏതാനും സംഗതികൾ കൊണ്ടുവരണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നു.

പ്രാസിക്യൂഷൻ കേസുകൾ മിക്കവാറും ശിക്ഷയിൽ വരുന്നില്ല. ശരീരസംബന്ധമായ ക്രൂരതര ഉപദ്രവങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യുന്നതിലേക്കു ഫ ഫ ഫനു-ൽ ഫ ഫ ഫ ൪ കേസുകളാണ് പോലീസ്സിൽനിന്നും ചാജ്ജു ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അതിൽ ഫന്ന ൪ എണ്ണം മാത്രമെ ശിക്ഷയിൽ വന്നി

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ട്ടുള്ളൂ. ൩൦ ഫ–ം ൩൦൨–ം വകുപ്പുകളനുസരിച്ച് എടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള കൊല കേസുകൾ ഫ ഫ.൩-ൽ ഫ ൦ ൦ എണ്ണം എടുത്തിട്ടണ്ടെങ്കിലും കേവലം ൪ കേസുകൾമാത്രമാണ ശിക്ഷയിൽ വന്നിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഇതെന്തുകൊണ്ടാണ്? പോലീസുകാർ കേസ് എടുക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ശരിയായ തെളിവു കൊടുക്കുന്നില്ല. ഏതു പോലീസു സ്റ്റേഷനിൽനിന്നാണൊ ഒരു കേസു ചാർജ്ജു ചെയ്യുന്നത് ആ സ്റ്റേഷനിലെ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർക്കുടെ കേസു നടത്തുമ്പോൾ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണം. അല്ലാത്തപക്ഷം, പ്രോസിക്യൂട്ടിംഗ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർക്ക് കക്ഷിയേതു്, സാക്ഷിയേതു് എന്ന് തിരിച്ചറിയാൻ പാടില്ലാതെയും മറും പലപ്പോഴും വിഷമങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാകും.

മറെറാന്ന് സി. ഐ. ഡി.ക്കാർ വേണ്ടത്ര രഹസ്യം സൂക്ഷിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നുള്ളതാണ്. മീനച്ചൽ ഒരു കള്ളനാണയക്കേസ് എടുക്കുന്നതിനു സി. ഐ. ഡി. സൂപ്രണ്ടു തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തുനിന്നും പുറപ്പെട്ടതിനു മുൻപുതന്നെ ആ വിവരം പത്രത്തിൽകാണും. സി. ഐ. ഡി. സൂപ്രണ്ടു മീനച്ചിൽ എത്തുന്നതിനുമുൻപുതന്നെ കള്ളൻ അവിടെനിന്നും കടക്കയുംചെയ്യും. സി. ഐ. ഡി.ക്ക് ഒരു രഹസ്യം ക്രൂടിയേതിരു. അവർ സക്കീട്ടുപോകുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങളൊന്നും വെളിയിൽ അറിയരുത്.

പോലീസിൽനിന്നും ഒരു കേസിലേക്കു സാക്ഷിപ്പട്ടിക കൊടുക്കുമ്പോൾ ഇന്ന പായിൻറു തെളിയിക്കാനാണ്, എന്നു പറയേണ്ടതാണ്. ഈ സംഗതി ക്രിമിനൽ പ്രൊസീഡിയർ കോഡിൽത്തന്നെ എടുത്തുപറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതുമാണ്.

ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തു് ഒരിക്കലും മൂന്നുകൊല്ലത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ ഒരാളെ വച്ചു കൊണ്ടിരിക്കരുത്. ഇപ്പോൾ ൟ–ം ഫ ൦–ം കൊല്ലം ഒരേസ്ഥലത്തുതന്നെ ഇരിക്കുന്ന കാൺസ്റ്റബിൾമാരേയും ഹെഡ്കാൺസ്റ്റബിൾമാരേയും കാണാൻ കഴിയും. പിന്നെ മറെറാരേർപ്പാടുണ്ട്. ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരാളിനെ രണ്ടോ മൂന്നോ കൊല്ലം കഴിഞ്ഞതിനുശേഷം അവിടെനിന്നും സ്ഥലം മാറുന്നു. അനന്തരം ഒരുമാസം കഴിഞ്ഞശേഷം വീണ്ടും ആ സ്ഥലത്തേക്കുതന്നെ മാറുന്നു. ഇതും ആശാസ്യമായ ഒരു നയമല്ല. അതുപോലെ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറന്മാരേയും മാറേണ്ടതാണ്.

ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ വിജിലൻസ് കമ്മിറ്റി വളരെ ഉപദ്രവകരമായി കാണുന്നു.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan: ഇപ്പോൾ എവിടെയെങ്കിലും വിജിലൻസ് കമ്മിറ്റി ജോലി ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടോ?

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Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai : അങ്ങിനെ ഒരു പേരുണ്ടെന്നല്ലാതെ ജോലിയൊന്നുംതന്നെ ചെയ്യുന്നതായി അറിവില്ല. മൂന്നുരൂപ കൊടുത്തു് ഗസറ്റു വാങ്ങിക്കണമെന്ന ഒരു ജോലി അവർക്കുണ്ടു്. ചില മെംബറന്മാർ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ ഭാവവും നടിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു നടക്കുന്നതും കാണാം. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ ഏർപ്പാടിനെ നിറുത്തുകയാണു് നല്ലതെന്നു് എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നു.

Sahib Bahadur T. Mahomed Ismail : Sir, I am glad that Mr. Thuppan Namboodiripad and Mr. Kittan have supported me in the request that I made, during the general discussion of the budget, that the pay of the low-paid men in the Police Department should be increased. Sir, speaking about the poverty in Travancore, during the general discussion of the budget, I said that we find even qualified young men flocking to the Police Department in large numbers, because of starvation. When I said that, I only meant that starvation was one of the causes that led to the scramble even for very low-paid posts in the Police Department. The Inspector-General took me to task for that statement, and asserted that all these young men were actuated by patriotism and loyalty, and the spirit of service to their country, and that it was not due to starvation or anything of the kind. All glory to them; May I inform the Inspector-General that it is impossible for any person to live on Rs. 5 or even Rs. 8 a month! I would appeal to him to use all his influence and to see that his lowest subordinate gets at least eight annas per diem, Rs. 15 a month. Sir, loyalty runs through our veins; it is the life-blood of the people of Travancore. Patriotism and the spirit of service are there. In these circumstances, let me ask where was the necessity to recruit men from outside? Our Police is very efficient; their efficiency has been recognised even by Mahatma Gandhi. That being the case, where was the need to bring in men from Madras? Sir, it may be said that they were brought here for a particular purpose and were disbanded the moment the necessity was over. May I now suggest the desirability of disbanding the special police also? There is no necessity for them now, since thanks to the administration, peace and order have been restored. There is now no necessity to apprehend any recurrence of political disturbances in the near future. My humble rquest, therefore, is that the Special Police may be disbanded and a considerable amount saved thereby, so that we can have some more money to increase the pay of the low-paid Policemen.

Much has been said about the policy underlying the recent recruitment in the Department. Mention was made of one man with magnificient physique.

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Mr. K. M. Kesavan: May I know whether any remark could be made on the observation of a member which was subsequently withdrawn?

Sahib Bahadur T. Mahomed Ismail: I do not want to criticise him. What I wanted to say was that some such consideration as the communal consideration or efficiency consideration would be the basis on which the recruitment is made generally. I should like to know the principle underlying the recent recruitments so that the trouble may be avoided in future by following certain principles in making recruitments.

A word about the Vigilance Committees. One honourable member stated here that he does not know whether they exist at all or they exist only in paper. Whether they exist or not, I know that they exist in the village parts and they are, I must say, a source of nuisance to the people. If I may be permitted, I shall cite an instance of how the members of the vigilance committees exploit the people. A vigilance committee member comes to Trivandrum from a place, say a hundred miles away from Trivandrum, and brings with him half a dozen people from that place getting as much money as he could from them all. He says that he is going to see the Inspector-General and after entering the premises of his bungalow points out his hand to the road returns after some time and informs the people, who came with him and who are waiting outside, that he has seen the Inspector-General and that he has given him the names of those people and that the Inspector-General will send for them later. But no such thing happens.

President: I think that is not confined to the Inspector-General of Police alone.

Sahib Bahadur T. Mahomed Ismail: Sir, these poor people who were dragged from their village to Trivandrum are left in Trivandrum and they are unable to go back. Fortunately or unforunately they came from near my place and I had to send them back.

As stated by the President, this is the case everywhere and even to Bhaktivilas these people go and return without seeing the Dewan and say that they have spoken everything to the Dewan and that the Dewan will call for them. But no such thing happens. Generally, this is the sort of work that the members of the vigilance committees in the villages are doing, giving much trouble to the poor and confiding people.

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Mr. E. K. Kuriyppe : സർ, ഈ രാജ്യത്തു പലഭാഗങ്ങളിലും നടക്കുന്ന ഭയങ്കരന്മാരായ കൊള്ളക്കാരെ അമർച്ചചെയ്യു ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ അവസരോചിതമായ നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങളനുസരിച്ച് സാമർത്ഥ്യത്തോടുകൂടി പെരുമാറിയ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറലിനെയും അസിസ്റ്റൻറ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറലിനെയും അനുമോദിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു അഞ്ചുരൂപാ പോലീസുകാർ പലസ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ഞങ്ങളുടെ നാട്ടിൽ ഈ അഞ്ചു രൂപാ പോലീസുകാരെകൊണ്ട് യാതൊരു പ്രയോജനവും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല. അവിടെ ജനങ്ങൾ തന്നെയാണു സമാധാനമുണ്ടാക്കിയതു്. അവിടെ യാതൊരു ലഹളയുമുണ്ടായില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ട് ആ ഭാഗങ്ങളിലേക്കു അഞ്ചു് രൂപ പോലീസുകാരുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിനായി ചെലവാക്കുന്ന രൂപ മറ്റു കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കായി ചെലവാക്കിയാൽ നന്നായിരിക്കും. അതുപോലെ ഈ നാട്ടിലെ ഓരോ പ്രതിനിധികളും അവരവരുടെ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ വേണ്ടതുപോലെ പ്രവർത്തിച്ചാൽ ഈ അഞ്ചു രൂപ പോലീസുകാരെ വളരെ കുറയ്ക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കും എന്നാണ് എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്.

ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറധ്യക്ഷന്റെ വടക്കൻ സർക്കീട്ട് വളരെ കുറവായിട്ടാണു കാണുന്നതു്. മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻ ക്കുടെക്കുടെ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലും സർക്കീട്ടുചെയ്കയും കൈക്കൂലിക്കാരാണെന്നു സംശയംതോന്നുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ കണ്ടുപിടിച്ച് ഉടനടൻ സ്ഥലം മാറ്റുകയും ചെയ്യണം, പോലീസ് ഇൻസ്പക്ടർമാരുടെ മേലുള്ള പരാതികളെപ്പറ്റി ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറൽ സർക്കീട്ടുപോകുമ്പോൾ അതതു സ്ഥലത്തുള്ള യോഗ്യന്മാരെ കണ്ട് രഹസ്യമായി അന്വേഷിക്കണം. ഈ കാണുന്നവരിൽ ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ആളുകളും ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ കൈക്കൂലിക്കാരനാണെന്നോ അഴിമതിക്കാരനാണെന്നോ പറഞ്ഞാൽ ആ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ പിന്നെയും ആ സ്ഥലത്തുതന്നെ വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു് ന്യായമാണോ? ഇന്നത്തെ പോലീസ് മേധാവി ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ പ്രവേശിച്ചതിനുശേഷം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ അഴിമതി കുറെ കുറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു പറയാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിലുള്ള ജനങ്ങൾക്കു പോലീസ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരിൽനിന്നും പലതരത്തിലുള്ള വിഷമങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നുണ്ടു്. നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിലുണ്ടാകുന്ന പല കേസുകളും തെളിവില്ലാതെയാക്കാൻ ചില പോലീസ് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ശ്രമിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. പല വലിയ കേസുകളും തെളിയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു പോലീസ് മേധാവി ഇവിടെ മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷനായിവരുന്നു എന്നു കേട്ടപ്പോൾ ഇവിടത്തെ അഴിമതിക്കാരുടെ

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[Mr. E. K Kuriyppe.]

റവുണ്ടാകുമെന്നു ജനങ്ങൾ പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചു. ആ പ്രതീക്ഷ സഫലമാക്കുന്നതിനു അദ്ദേഹം വേണ്ടതു പ്രവർത്തിക്കണമെന്നു അദ്ദേഹത്തെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. Kochikkal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Sir, I do not wish to talk because there is my friend Mr. Kuruvilla who is desirous of speaking on this Demand.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: Sir, I hope I will get Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi's time also.

President: It is a kind of consolidation of holding (*Laughter*) I will see to that.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla; In rising to oppose the Demand for the Police Department I am forced to make certain criticisms and offer certain suggestions for the better administration of the Department. We find, Sir, that there is a great deal difficulty to understand whether there is any method followed in the Department for the detection of crime. When a case is reported to the police, so far as I know, a constable arrests a suspected person. There is absolutely no certainty whether the arrested man is innocent or not. The person is arrested and he is taken to the lock-up in the police station. It seems to me that this state of affairs creates a certain amount of uncertainty in the minds of the public in regard to their safety. I am not offering any criticism in a light-hearted manner. As a matter of fact, the public do not have any sense of safety as a result of the present administration of the department in the detection of crimes. What I suggest, Sir, is that we want a particular type of really educated detective police in this country. If educated young men could be drafted to the service and given the necessary training in detective work instead of entrusting the detective work to uneducated people without any training in such work, it will be of immense benefit to the country. I would at least make it a condition that these constables who arrest suspected persons should read detective stories like those of Conan Doyle. They may be given books on detection work and made to

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read those books. My suggestion is that certain young men, capable men and men of charactor, should be sent to decent western countries where they will take proper detective training. When these young men come back they must do the detective work here. It is only after definite confirmation that there are valid reasons why a particular man should be arrested, that that man should be arrested. There is also the additional advantage that several cases which are not being dealt with by the Police now may be taken up by those educated detective police. It was only to-day before I came to this House that I met a friend of mine who told me that in his pakuthy there were three murder cases which were not detected. I want, if I have the time, to give my experience in Scotland Yard, London. On my return from America about twenty-one years ago, when war was going on, I landed at Liverpool when two British policemen accosted me. They examined my luggage. One of them took away my books and the other told me that he would accompany me to London. He talked to me all the way very kindly and when we arrived in London he found out the hotel which was arranged for me by my friends. He met me again next morning, after waiting there, and told me that I might visit Scotland Yard. It was very politely worded but I knew that I could not refuse to go with him to Scotland Yard. Anyway, I went to Scotland Yard and the officer in charge returned my books to me, talked to me very nicely about India and wished me godspeed on my return voyage to my country. I was surprised at the gentle manners and the culture shown to a black Indian. I wish that the detective police in this country also are not only trained educated men but have also the culture that is necessary.

To return to my story about suspected persons being arrested. The arrested suspect is taken to the station lock-up. I understand that this person will be handed over to the police in charge of the station and that some constable must be standing guard over this man in the cell. Occasionally cries are heard which seem to emanate from the police cell which indicate that attempts are being made to get a confession from the person. The Inspector-General may excuse himself that is not universal. But I too had an experi-

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[Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla.]

ence which more or less confirmed me in the statement that I made. I had taken under my protection an young boy belonging to a backward community. About a week ago this boy of fourteen came running to me and said that he was taken to a particular place by a constable and that that constable and others tried their physical strength on him on the ground that he had stolen five rupees from his mother. He was not taken to the police station but to some other place. I asked him to bring me a petition so that I may send it to the Inspector-General of Police. On questioning him I found that the boy could not identify the particular person who tried their physical strength on him.

Well, how to get out of his difficulty was the question that affected me most. It is very easy to say that complaints will be given to the D. S. P in that matter. I have very great respect for the D. S. P. of Kottayam, for whenever complaints go to him, he makes an investigation in the matter and what is needed will certainly be done by him. That is my experience with him. I ask, if that is the treatment meted out to an youngster aged 14 and that before my very nose, what will happen in the case of ordinary people? Anyway, I do not want to indulge in a kind of criticism as regards the working of the Police Department. I would like to offer a few suggestions for its improvement. The first is that the police constable who arrests a suspect must not be the person to guard him. We want two different types of men, one for effecting the arrest and the other probably to look after him. These group of men who look after the culprits in the cell must be men who have got a training in hygiene and in sanitation so that they may look after the personal comforts or whatever it is, of the so-called culprit during heir stay in the cells.

Mr. Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai (*Legal Rembrancer*): May I know whether such a system is prevalent in any other country?

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: Even if that condition is not obtaining in any country, that does not mean that our country should not adopt that method.

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Mr. Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai: It is only for the sake of information I put that question.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: I think in America such a system is prevalent. In this connection I suggest this aspect of the matter and it is for the department and Government to accept it or not.

Another point I have to suggest is that committiees should be established whereever there is a lock-up. These committees should have the privilege of visiting the different lock-ups where the culprits are stationed. Whenever the committies want it, they must be in a position to visit the cells. This is a wholesome procedure to be adopted.

In this connection I may give my personal experience in regard to this matter. I wrote a letter to the Division Peishkar of Kottayam asking him to permit me to see a man in the lock-up. The Division Peishkar through the D. S. P. of that place had the courtesy to reply that I would not be allowed to do so. I could not but admire at the sense of discreation which the Division Peishkar showed on that particular occasion. Very responsible people must have the sense of discretion to say when permission could be given and when permission could not be given. That is a point for the serious consideration of Government.

In regard to the selection of members for the committees adverted to by me, I would suggest that those persons should be men of character. I certainly would not advocate a committee if it were to be run along the lines of vigilance committees. I do not want to associate myself with vigilance committees. I hope that in the selection of members for the committee every care will be taken to see that the persons chosen are men of character and respectability.

Mr. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan. സർ, ഈ ധനാഭ്യർത്ഥനയെ ഞാനും അനുകൂലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. സി. ഐ. ഡി. യെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെംബർ ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതിനെ അനുകൂലിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഒരു വസ്തുത ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരണ

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[M. Thomas Chandy Mukkadan.

മെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നത്. ഇപ്പോൾ എല്ലാ പോലീസ് സ്റ്റേഷനിലും പ്രത്യേകമായി ഒരു സി. ഐ. ഡി. ക്കാരനെ വച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇന്നാരാണ് സി. ഐ. ഡി. ക്കാരൻ എന്ന് നിശ്ചയമുള്ളതുകൊണ്ട് അയാൾ ചെല്ലുന്ന സമയത്തു് സ്റ്റേറ്റ് കാൺഗ്രസ് പ്രവർത്തകന്മാർക്ക് ഉടുപ്പും തൊപ്പിയും മാറി ശരിയായ വേഷം കാണിക്കാതിരിക്കുവാനുള്ള അവസരം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നുണ്ട്. പലയാളുകളും ഇവർക്ക് ചില ചില്ലറ സഹായങ്ങളും സൗജന്യങ്ങളും ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്തതുകൊണ്ട് കേസുകളിൽ പെടാതെ കഴിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇതു് ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ പതിയേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാകുന്നു.

മറ്റൊന്ന് പ്രസ്താവിക്കാനുള്ളതു് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ പ്രയാസസന്ദർഭത്തിലുള്ള പോലീസ് ഭരണമാണ് കൂടുനാട്ടിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം നടക്കുന്നതെന്നുള്ളതാണ്. സമാധാന പ്രിയന്മാരും കഷ്ടകൃത്തികൊണ്ട് ഉപജീവിക്കുന്നവരും ആയ ആളുകൾക്ക് പോലീസുകാരുടെ ആവശ്യം മുൻകാലങ്ങളിൽ അധികം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഗ്രാമത്തിനുള്ളിൽ ഒരു ചെറിയ പോലീസ് സ്റ്റേഷൻ സ്ഥാപിക്കയാണ് അന്നു ചെയ്തുത്. ഈ സ്റ്റേഷൻ ബോട്ടിലോ മറ്റൊരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറധ്യക്ഷനോ മറ്റുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരൊ പോകുമ്പോൾ കാണത്തക്കവണ്ണവും, ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് സൗകര്യമായി പ്രവേശിക്കത്തക്ക ഒരു സ്ഥാനത്തും മാറി സ്ഥാപിക്കയും കാര്യക്ഷമമായി അവിടത്തെ പ്രവർത്തനം നടത്താൻ ഏർപ്പാട് ചെയ്കയും വേണം. രാത്രിൽ പോലീസുകാരൻ തനിച്ച് യാത്രചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ കൂടുനാട്ടിലെ സ്ഥിതി ഇതല്ല. വള്ളത്തിൽവേണം യാത്രചെയ്യാൻ. ഒരു വള്ളക്കാരൻ ഇല്ലാതെ യാത്രചെയ്യൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല. ചിലപ്പോൾ രണ്ടും കാൺസ്റ്റബിൾമാർ രണ്ടിച്ചും സഞ്ചരിക്കും. എക്സൈസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ കീഴ്ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെക്കാൾ കൂടുതലായി നിത്യവും പോലീസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ കീഴ് സിൽബന്ധികൾ മദ്യഷാപ്പുകൾപരിശോധിച്ചുവരുന്നുണ്ട്. പള്ളിക്കുന്നിൽ നിന്നും ഒന്നരണ്ടു പോലീസുകാർ കായലിൽ ചെന്ന് മറ്റു ചിലരുംകൂടി വീട്ടുകാരെ ഭയപ്പെടുത്തി അവിടെ

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താമസിച്ചു. ഇവരെ തിയ്യെകാണാത്തതുകൊണ്ട് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ആളയച്ചുനോക്കിച്ചു അടുത്തദിവസമാണു കൊണ്ടുപോയതു്.

പുഞ്ചകൃഷി നടത്തിപ്പിനു് അന്യദേശങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നു വരുന്ന കൂലിക്കാരെ ആശ്രയിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഒന്നരണ്ടു ലക്ഷം ആളുകൾ വന്നു കൃഷിക്കാരെ സഹായിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള വിവരം പല ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കും അറിയാം. കൂലി നെല്ലിന്റെ ഒരു ഭാഗം കക്കടകമാത്തിൽ അഡ്വാൻസ് വാങ്ങിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുപോയി പിന്നീടു് അടുത്ത മേടത്തിൽ കൃഷി എടുക്കുമ്പോൾ ജോലിക്കു വരികയാണു പതിവു്. ഇങ്ങനെ പത്തു നൂറു പറ നെല്ലു് പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ഒരു കൃഷിക്കാരനോടു് വാങ്ങിച്ചു കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്ന കൂലിക്കാരെ ചിലയാളുകൾ പിടിച്ചു നിറുത്തി അവരുടെ നെല്ലു് വാങ്ങിക്കയും മേലാൽ ഇങ്ങനെ വന്നു് വേല ചെയ്യരുതു് എന്നു് ഭയപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്തതായി എനിക്കറിയാം. അടുത്തുവരാൻപോകുന്ന മറെറാരുതരം വിപ്ലവത്തിന്റെ അസ്ഥിവാരമാണിതു്. സമാധാനപ്രിയന്മാരായ കുട്ടനാട്ടിലെ സാധു കർഷകരുടെയിടയിൽ മുട്ടോളം വരുന്ന പരുത്തി ഒരുതരം ഉടുപ്പും തൊപ്പിയും ധരിച്ചു—ആ തരത്തിലുള്ള വേഷക്കാരിൽ ചിലരെ ഇവിടത്തന്നെ കാണാനുണ്ടു് — ഒരുക്രൂർ ചെയ്ത കുപ്രചരണത്തിന്റെ ഫലമാണിതും. അവരുടെ പ്രചരണത്തിന്റെ ഫലമായിട്ടാണു് സോഷ്യലിസത്തിന്റെയും മറെറാരുത്തുശങ്കളുടെ ഉത്ഭവം എന്നും, ഈ തരക്കാരുടെ കപടതന്ത്രങ്ങളിൽ ജനങ്ങൾ അകപ്പെട്ടുപോകുന്നു എന്നും, ഉള്ള ഗൗരവമായ സംഗതി ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ ഞാൻ കൊണ്ടുവന്നുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഇതോടുകൂടി തൊഴിലിന്റെ പ്രധാന കേന്ദ്രമായ കുട്ടനാട്ടിൽ പോലീസു ഭരണം ഏറെറവും കാര്യക്ഷമമാക്കേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണെന്നു് അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കയും ചെയ്തുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. Ktotur Kunjukrishna Pillai: Sir, I wish to say only a word on this demand. It has been found that there has been almost universal applause regarding the working of this department. The criticism that was offered was only by way of suggestion, relating to particular items of work in the department. So, it was only a kind of subdued criticism of particular items of work concerning the department. I want the Inspector General not to run away with the idea that everything is alright with the department, and that there is much scope for improvement. He

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[Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

must understand the temper of the people at this moment. We realise, Sir, that the police force had a period of severe strain. That has reacted upon the minds of the peace loving people of this land. That again has reacted on the representatives of the people. At this time, we are apt to forget many of the defects. Many of the criticisms that we would otherwise make, have not been made. But it must be clearly understood that it was on account of those exceptional circumstances. I hope that the Inspector General will take particular attention to remedy the defects and make the force more efficient, and, in doing so, see that there is no excess committed on the liberties of the people and, that the property and lives of persons are duly safeguarded.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai : Sir, I also support the demand. My object in doing so is to impress on the Inspector General a matter in which, I am sure, he is equally interested, if not more, than myself, namely, the providing of proper lock-ups in the charging stations of the State. To a question put by me in this connection, it was answered that there are three charging stations in the State, of which one is I believe Nemom in my constituency, without lock ups. I have seen under-trial prisoners in the Nemom Station chained to tables, chairs and other furniture. Naturally, instances are not rare when these prisoners have successfully made their escapes during nocturnal hours sometimes with the movables to which they were chained.

Regarding the dimension of the lock-ups, I have to make one suggestion. In some places, the station house itself is 20 by 25 ft. In that a partition of 5 ft. sq. is sometimes made and by walling up is easily converted into lock-ups. In speaking particularly of Nemom station, I would invite the attention of the Inspector General to the allotment already sanctioned some years back for the construction of a decent station house, and urge that early steps taken in this direction.

Then about treatment meted out to under trial prisoners, I observe that they are not treated in the manner that is required. Some change has to be brought about in that matter. That is the

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general condition in all the lock-ups in the State. Incidentally, I must refer to the corruption obtaining in the Police Department. As Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai said, the Inspector General should not go away with the idea that all is well with the department. There is no use reiterating charges of corruption so long as we are not able to supply evidence to prove it. I know that the Inspector General, as usual, will say that in every department there are some blacksheep. That will be no answer to my point. I urge, Sir, that the enthusiasm, rather the truthful ebullition of spirit exhibited by the Inspector General may be diverted to some extent in the detection of malpractices in his own department.

Mr. James Fletcher : Sir, I wish to speak a few words in connection with this demand. The department that keeps law and order in a State should be one that ought to be loved and appreciated by the people, because the majority of the people love law and order. Before one could like the police department, he has to be convinced of its usefulness. There is a feeling among the people that the police are their natural enemies. That feeling should be eradicated. People should feel that the police are their protectors, friends and real well-wishers. Such a kind of feeling should be cultivated among the people. This feeling if aroused in the people will help the department very much.

In the investigation of criminal cases, if such a feeling exists in the minds of the people, they would wholeheartedly co-operate with the police department in detection of real culprits. Therefore, I would request that the departmental head will try his level best to bring about that necessary change of opinion in the minds of people and thereby bring about friendly relation between the police and the general public.

Another point I would like to stress at this juncture is that there is a number of graduates in the Police Department as Head Constables. I should say that these graduates entered the Police Department with a view to show their merit and rise in the ladder of service. Often their case is neglected. If these graduates show real grit and capacity I request that the departmental head should give them proper encouragement.

Another point I would like to stress is that the Police should be recruited from every community. Efficient men from all sections of the people and all parts of Travancore should be taken in the force. The reason is clear and the result would be very favourable to the department if such recruitments are made. It would help the department to find out the truth and thereby the work of the Police would be very much lightened.

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[Mr. James Fletcher]

Another point that I wish to point out is that there should be more devolution of powers in the department. The concentration of the whole power in the head of the department alone would be dangerous. For instance, I understand that there is a Circular to the effect that the District Superintendent of Police is not allowed to transfer a Police Constable from one station to another on his own initiative. If an experienced D. S. P. is not given the power to transfer a Police Constable, even on disciplinary action or show his dislike to the constable, and if he has to get the sanction of the head of the department, it will bring much discontent. In that case how can the D. S. P. keep discipline in the force.

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: May I correct the member? There is no such order.

Mr. James Fletcher: I am sorry. That was my information. In any event, certain amount of devolution of power should be effected and the senior men in the department given greater powers.

Mr. V. Sankara Menon: I also support the demand made by the Inspector General of Police. But I wish to express my disappointment in continuing the provision for the extra armed Police for the next year also.

President: Is not the provision only for four months?

Mr. V. Sankara Menon: Sir, I stand corrected but the provision involves an expenditure of more than half a lakh of rupees. I do not under estimate the services done by the Police Department during the early month of this year and I am thankful to the head of the department, the officers and also the Government for the successful way in which the situation has been tided over and it made possible for loyal men like me to live here peacefully attending to our vocations of life. As I was saying during the general discussion of the budget, I think the best way of avoiding recurrence of that trouble is by resorting to measures which would change the mentality of the people of this State; in other words, by toning down the differences, if any, between the Government and the governed in the country and by completely eradicating the idea of difference between the duties and responsibilities of the officers and those of the people of the State; and inculcating into the minds of the people that the peace and prosperity of the country is not a concern of the Government alone but it is common concern of all who live in the State. For that purpose I do not think the over-cautious method of providing extra armed Police for a further period is the best one that should be adopted when there is complete tranquility in the land. Instead of retaining the armed Police

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four or five senior officers of the department may be deputed to tour over the whole country and give lectures and advice to the people because it will create an idea in the minds of the people that the peace and prosperity of the country is their concern also. In this connection I wish to point out that all these troubles would not have arisen if the State Congress movement to which was attached the Civil Disobedience movement had followed constitutional methods in aiming at the object which they had in mind. If they had not gone outside the State and tried to affiliate themselves with and follow the advice of the Indian National Congress for achieving their object in this State, my own view is that these troubles and the evil consequences to themselves and others would not have happened.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla Does the honourable member suggest that the State Congress has affiliated itself with the Indian National Congress ?

Mr. V. Sankara Menon : Affiliated in the sense that they have gone outside the State and acted according to the wishes of some of the leaders of the Indian National Congress. If they had understood that the aims and ideals of the Indian National Congress are not suited to this State and if they had resorted to the authorities here who are generally proved to be sympathetic towards the aspirations of the people, these troubles would not have arisen. After all what is it that they have gained by following that method ? Nothing but harm to themselves and the people of this State. They have learnt the lesson and gained the experience and are now following the right track. Hence there is no necessity for continuing this armed special police.

President : The Inspector General.

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy : In spite of the fact that I started in an inauspicious time what with the No. of my Demand being 13, Rahu Kalam and number of speakers tabled on the Motion being also 13, I am glad the Police gun boat like the other merchant ships of the State have passed this port smoothly. Conventionally the Upper House is always marked with less storm and tempest and you have stood by that tradition. I congratulate the House on it.

Coming to the discussion proper, the honourable friend Mr. Kittan asked how the Special Police could live on Rs. 5. It is true .

Sahib Bahadur Abdul Tayeb Shaik Kaderbhoy : May I know whether they are doing active work ?

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Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: You are anticipating me.

President: The rule is that if any honourable member puts a question, the honourable member who answers it should address the other member as honourable member so and so, and not 'you' Occasions may arise when the Chair may have to be addressed directly honourable members must refer to other honourable member only in the third person.

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: Thanks very much.

The honourable member Mr. Kitten told us that it is not possible for the Special Police to live on Rs. 5 and the same thing was said in the Assembly also. So far as that proposition is concerned, certainly I do grant that Rs. 5 is too small. But let me tell the House that they are not full-time servants. They are engaged only for short intervals. Further more, this scheme is conceived in a spirit of honorary service. May I tell you that the present Sheriff of Madras was once a special Constable. After I retired from the Intelligence Bureau, Home Department, Government of India I offered myself to serve as a Special Constable when there was trouble. It is a matter of service and the money is given to the Constables as a sort of pocket money. It is not a full time service.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: May I know whether the applications of these people will be specially considered in the recruitment of permanent force?

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: I know what the honourable member is expecting. I have made it a condition with regard to future recruitment that preference will be given to these men who have come forward like brave men in times of need.

Miss Kora gave me a very good suggestion to put a stop to the drinking habit by collaboration of the Police with the Excise. I am asking the Police to work on these lines. Regarding the co-operation of the Excise Department, I shall talk to the Excise Commissioner on the subject.

Mr. Kesavan, of course, brought a case though he withdrew it afterwards. That case has come up to my notice.

President: That matter has been withdrawn.

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy. I thought I would gladden his heart when I say that I am going to do something in the matter.

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I am very thankful to Mr. Namboothiri for the big pat that he has given me. I do not know him much. I thank him for so many good words that he has spoken of my department.

Mr. Narayana Pillai said that several cases conducted by the Prosecuting Inspectors generally do not end in conviction. There is a good deal of truth in it. I have called for a list of cases conducted by the Prosecuting Inspectors and the number that ended in conviction. I will go into that matter.

The other suggestion that the Prosecuting Inspectors and those who investigate the cases should collaborate together is a sound one. It is done elsewhere and it will be enforced here also.

He also referred to the fact that the tour programme of the C. I. D. officers were published in the Press, and they should do their work secretly. I know that somebody else also has spoken about this. You should know that the State after all is a small place and most of the officers have their own kith and kin in different parts of the State and they are known all over. As such how are they to conceal themselves? When I was working in British India, I was of opinion that there was not much need for disguise. If you are intelligent, you can get information from your own people. I do not believe in disguising unnecessarily. But I would like to say that if our men use their brains intelligently, they can carry on their work more efficiently.

Mr. T. Krishna Pillai: May I know from the member whether he is aware that there is espionage in British India?

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: That is a point about which I could talk a good deal. I may tell the honourable gentleman in the words of Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar that espionage has been in existence from time immemorial.

I am not frightened of the honourable gentleman Mr. Kalloor Narayana Pillai wanted us to have the charge sheets to contain what each witness has to say. That question has been discussed in the Assembly on the same ground. I would like that the honourable gentleman would read my remarks which I made in the other House with regard to this question I still hold that the charge sheets.

Mr. T. Muhammed Ismail: Sir, on a point of order. Is it right for the honourable member to refer to a speech delivered by him in the other House?

President: Generally speaking the rule is that the debates of one House are not referred to in another House. In fact the other House is referred to as another 'place.' I take it that the honourable member knows that well known rule, if not, I want him to scrutinise those rules.

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Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: As a matter of fact, I did not know Sir. I thank the Chair for putting me in a very good position. The system prevailing here now, is followed in British India and it is not abused at all.

Some honourable gentleman said that an officer should not be posted in a particular place for more than 3 years. So far as the Inspectors are concerned, they are not made to stay in one place for more than three years and as a matter of fact the last one of such Inspectors has been transferred this morning.

Now, Mr. Ismail, a very good friend of mine has cried today "glory to the Special Police" though he attributed an uncharitable motive to their service in his speech the other day. I am happy the erring boy has improved in 48 hours. He asks me why were men recruited from Madras for the Temporary Reserve. The point is this: When certain people donned in caps like this (The Inspector-General of Police removed his headdress and put on a Gandhi Cap) go about burning buses, cars, destroying bridges and doing all sorts of such things, the Government thought that men specially trained to meet that destructive technique should be employed and so many ex-sappers and miners and other ex-Indian Army men were recruited. They were in a position to meet the situation effectively.

President: Order, order. The honourable member should resume his headdress. It is well-known that this kind of argument was allowed in ancient Rome. As a matter of fact a great Roman orator once produced a baby from underneath his toga. (*Laughter*).

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: I do not know why the honourable members are laughing at me. Is it because I am wearing a dusty cap. I did not purchase it last Sunday. Well, Sir, certain people clad in a particular uniform go about burning buses, destroying bridges and doing all sorts of subversive things. Because I wear a Gandhi cap and put on Khadar, certainly Indian Penal Code does not give any exemptions to me to commit crimes. Supposing I go about clad in this uniform, run amock and commit murders, like many of those Frontier people, surely I shall not be excused. Lord Mackalay has not included this in the general exceptions to the I. P. C. Well, Sir, if people are doing like this we must have adequate preventives to check their crimes. So, I had to go to Madras to bring down a section of the sappers and miners. They came and their presence had the desired effect. And when I found the situation was easy to handle I allowed them to go back.

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Now, a large order comes to me that the Special Constabulary should be done away with. In this connection I am reminded of that Persian couplet "Ba Margash bagartaba tap Kazi Shavad".

"Demand death, he will consent to fever".

President : Order, order. The honourable member should address the Chair.

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy . Sir, I was saying that I am not going to keep them one day longer if I am satisfied and the Government are satisfied that there is peace in the country But, Sir, the cats are still on the wall and we do not know to which side they will jump. If peace is assured, we are going to send away these people.

Another honourable member was asking me what was the principle under which the constables were recruited. Sir, the first and foremost principle is loyalty, efficiency, the principle of readiness to meet certain situations. As I said in the communique, certain men and ex army men who were first recruited were sent by Col. Watkis. Some were recruited in Madras and Bangalore and some were selected locally in open competition. Sir, I do not own any bank or any estate here. Except my wife and children I own no relations here. I have come to you with a fair mind and as a matter of fact promotions were made in this Department strictly observing the principle of seniority without of course the sacrifice of efficiency. I assure the honourable members that there has been no deliberate miscarriage of justice on my part.

Sir, there have been some talks about the outsider coming in and the adventurers getting into the service and all that. Sir, outsiders we are and it is for the honourable members to see whether we do not give adequate return for the remuneration that we get. Do you not know that the Dewan, works for 20 hours a day and as he goes to bed he keeps a note-book and a pencil underneath his pillow and writes down any suggestion or idea that strikes him for the good of the State. As is the Guru, so is the chela.

President : Order, order. The honourable member has no right to speak on any matter excepting what pertains to the Demand.

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy : Sir, my family is the only attraction for me here. My good friend Mr. Chandrasekharan has asked me so many times to join his club. I could not. I am occupied all the time.

President : Order, order. Your time is up and you have got only one minute more.

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Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy: Mr. Ismail said of middle men making money. In the matter of recruitment for the Special Constabulary, Sir, one incident happened in this connection. A man came to see me for jobs to some people in the Police I saw about 10 persons standing outside. When inquired of them why they were there they told me that the man who came to see me had got one rupee from each of them promising them jobs as Special Constables. I at once chased the blackguard out of the compound. He went to the Chief Secretary whom I may be jocularly permitted to call my mother-in-law and complained about me.

President: The question before the House is that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 8,76,710 under Demand XIII—Police.

The motion was put to vote and carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XIV—AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

Mr. K. R. Narayana Aiyar: Sir, I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 2,32,262 under Demand XIV — Agriculture and Fisheries.

President: Here again, 15 names are given to me. I take it the same thing applies to this Demand also. I think it would be better if the honourable members give me smaller lists of names to enable them to talk a little more. In any case, it is a matter entirely for the House to decide.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Sir, I support the demand. In the first place let me congratulate the Director of Agriculture for the active work that he is doing in the interests of our agricultural population. But all the same I have to make one or two suggestions. On a perusal of the Administration Report of the Department I learn that the experimental Farm at Koni does not yield properly. And the yield is going down year by year. Therefore it is better to close it down or lease it to some individual who can conduct the work profitably.

Another thing which I should like to bring to the notice of the Department is about the stud bulls to be maintained by the Department. In answer to an interpellation it was said that a very large number of stud bulls are necessary for the improvement of the cattle in the State. The Department is maintaining only 7 stud bulls in the State of which 5 are kept in the 5 wards of the Trivandrum Municipality. In view of the fact that most people

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